

§469.—Revocation of letters on proof of will, &c.

If letters of administration are issued, a will is subsequently proved and letters testamentary are issued thereon; or, if after letters testamentary are issued, a revocation of the will, or a subsequent testamentary paper revoking the appointment of executors, is proved and letters are issued thereon, the Judge of Probate must thereupon revoke the letters first issued, by an order in writing to be served on the person to whom such first letters were issued; and, until service thereof, the acts of such person, done in good faith are valid.

§470.—Revocation on ground of disqualification or default.

If, after any letters have been issued, it appears to the Probate Judge, or if complaint is made to him on affidavit, that any person to whom they were issued, is legally incompetent to have such letters, or that such person has been guilty of default or misconduct in the due execution of his office, or that the issue of such letters was obtained by false representations made by such person, the Judge of Probate shall issue an order requiring such person to show cause why the letters should not be revoked. On the return of such order, duly executed, if the objections are found valid, the letters issued to such person must be revoked and superseded, and his authority shall thereupon cease.

§471.—Letters, how issued and tested.

All letters must be issued in the name of the State, and tested in the name of the Judge of Probate, signed by him, and sealed with his seal of office.

CHAPTER X.**GUARDIAN AND WARD.****§472.—Power over orphans' estates and to appoint guardians.**

Each Judge of Probate in his county has full power and authority to take cognizance of all matters concerning